

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Reject This
Proposition

COLONEL Lipton, a Labour MP, wants the Colonial Office to talk the Hongkong Government into amending its laws so that soldiers convicted of civil crimes shall be immune from the punishment of caning. We trust Government will adamantly reject any such overture from London. Hongkong's criminal offences code and provisions for punishment are well conceived. Properly they are based on the essential principle that the same law applies to all, without discrimination. That principle must not be tampered with, or qualified in such a way that it loses anything either in letter or spirit. We can imagine nothing more likely to undermine the public's confidence in the justice of Hongkong laws than the knowledge they draw a distinction between one section of the community and another. Colonel Lipton's proposition that the military forces serving in Hongkong, and whose members violate the Colony's laws, should be treated more lightly when it comes to administering the law, is no more valid than a suggestion that the courts should distinguish between nationalities.

THE worthy Member of Parliament also appears to be confused in his mind as to the type of corporal punishment which our criminal courts order for people found guilty of serious crimes. He refers to flogging, which implies that the cat o' nine tails are used in our prisons. This is entirely erroneous. For crimes which merit the punishment, offenders are ordered to be given a certain number of strokes of the cane, and even before this order is carried out, medical advice is required as to the physical fitness of the person to undergo the caning. Objection to corporal punishment in any form there may be, but there can be no justification for ruling that it is legally right for one type of person, but not legally applicable to another.

Nor is it an acceptable proposition that the criminal courts of the Colony should surrender their jurisdiction over members of the forces, if and when they commit crimes against the community. We are somewhat surprised the Minister of State for the Colonies promised to bring the proposition to the attention of colonial governments. There should, however, be no two minds about the reply. It must be a categorical rejection.

CHOU'S, NEW CEASEFIRE NOTE

Tone
Raises
Hopes

New York, Feb. 11. Officials in Washington are studying a new message from Mr Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of Communist China, on United Nations proposals for a ceasefire in the Formosa area, it was learned last night.

Details of the message were cloaked in secrecy, but an informed source said it still amounted to rejection of a Security Council invitation to the Communist Chinese to attend talks on a ceasefire.

But it differed from the official rejection on February 3 in that it was a personal message to Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General, and was couched in mild terms, officials here said.

His tone revived hopes in Washington and at the United Nations that ways can be found to end hostilities between the Chinese Nationalists and Communists. The Security Council is likely to meet again to discuss the Formosa situation on Monday, it was learned in New York last night. The Council has not met since Peking rejected its invitation.

Mr Chou's message was believed to have been a factor in deciding to call the meeting. It was understood that diplomatic exploration of the message, to see if it might suggest milder conditions for a discussion on Formosa, were nearly completed.

A State Department spokesman, commenting on the message, said the United States would "welcome any practical step" towards settling the crisis in the Far East. —Reuter.

TWO-ITEM AGENDA. The United Nations Security Council is likely to meet again on the Formosa situation on Monday, it was learned at United Nations headquarters tonight.

An official announcement to this effect may be made tomorrow. Before deciding on the invitation to Communist China on January 31, the Council also approved a two-item agenda including the New Zealand proposal for co-ordination of a ceasefire in the area and a Soviet motion asking condemnation of alleged United States aggression against China and the withdrawal of all American forces in the Formosa region.

Priority was given to the New Zealand item.

Since the uncompromising rejection by Communist China of the Council's invitation, private consultations have been continuing among the British, American, New Zealand and French delegations as to the next step the Council might take in the matter. —Reuter.

"Happy
Retirement"
Message

London, Feb. 10. A telegram was sent tonight to Mr Georgi Malenkov, the deposed Soviet Premier, by members of the Oxford University Union Society—the University's famous debating society—wishing him a "long and happy retirement."

The telegram also invited him to take part in a debate on February 24 on the motion "This house refuses to be frightened by the Communist bogey."

—Reuter.

Drunk While Driving

Police
Inspector
Fined

A Hongkong Police Inspector, 28-year-old Hugh Perry, was fined \$500 by Mr H. H. How at Kowloon this morning for driving a car while under the influence of drink.

Perry, who hit a concrete lamp-post at Prince Edward Road shortly after midnight on December 18 last year, and overturned his car, was also disqualified from holding a driver's licence for one year.

After Mr J. C. Stewart had pleaded guilty to the charge, the Prosecution represented by Chief Inspector W. Eggleston, withdrew a charge of careless driving.

Insp. Eggleston told the Court that on December 15 the defendant took part in a rugby game at the Police Recreation Club, Boundary Street. Following the game, he started drinking beer with several other players. When Perry left the Club at 11.30 p.m. he was drunk.

He drove off in a car, and was driving it at Prince Edward Road near the junction of Peace Avenue at 12.10 a.m. when the car collided with a concrete lamp-post and overturned.

MITIGATION PLEA. When the Police arrived, said Insp. Eggleston, the defendant was seen leaning against the lamp-post. He was taken to Kowloon City Police Station, and later to the Kowloon Hospital where he was certified as being under the influence of drink and incapable of driving a car.

In mitigation, Mr Stewart said that Perry was a young Police officer at the end of his first tour of four years.

"His conduct in the Force has been exemplary," Counsel said.

Mr Stewart went on to say that the defendant's gross pay per month totalling \$1,100—of which he kept \$840. In conclusion, Counsel said that defendant was due to leave the Colony for his first furlough next month.

Paris, Feb. 10. The Court of Assises of Lille in northern France followed a bizarre "race against time" to decide whether a man, accused of murder, was guilty or not.

Rene Devau was accused of having killed a café owner with an iron bar, in Abbeville. The accused denied the charge but his mistress charged him saying the place of the crime on a bicycle, with herself sitting on the frame, and an iron bar in his hand.

Devau's counsel argued that even a cycling champion could not have covered the 18 miles to Abbeville on a bicycle in one hour and a half hour, he claimed for the girl.

So the court decided to hold an experiment. A gentleman on a bicycle, holding an iron bar in his hand, and with the girl on the bicycle, frame and handlebars, was timed to travel the three miles made by Devau. Devau was acquitted.

Engineering
Expert's Harbour
Tunnel Plan

By A STAFF REPORTER

A CROSS-HARBOUR TUNNEL OR BRIDGE... GIVEN THE CHOICE, WHICH OF THE TWO WOULD THE HONGKONG PUBLIC PREFER?

This controversy — an old one — was revived when the China Mail published an article last month stating that a British firm had submitted tentative plans to Government for the construction of a cross-harbour bridge.

Yesterday, a Hongkong engineering expert, in an exclusive interview with the China Mail, expressed the opinion that from an engineering, as well as financial and practical point of view, a tunnel would definitely be preferable.

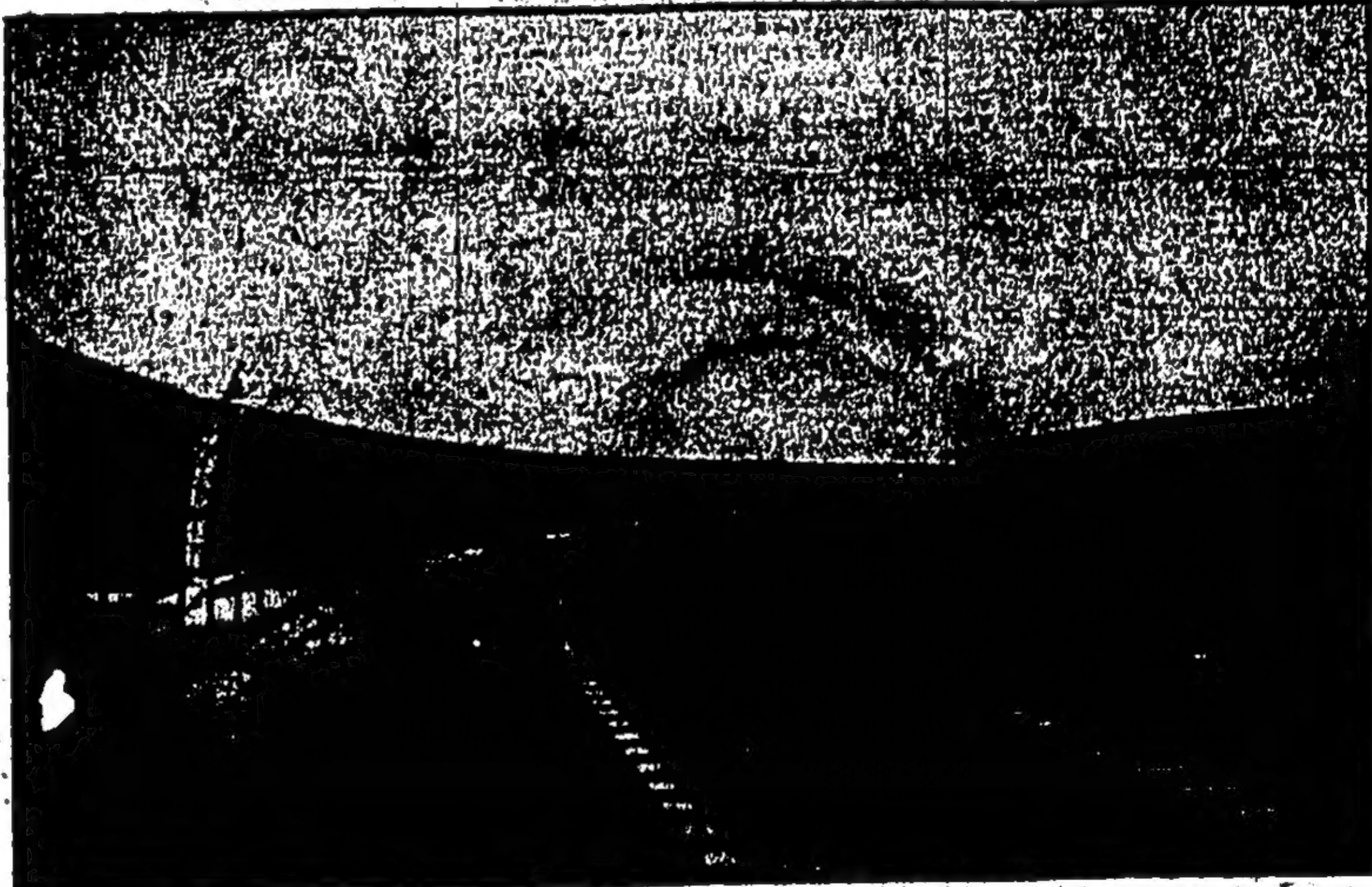
And the constructional engineering expert, who has made a close study of the question, gives his reasons in the following interview: Why do you think a tunnel preferable to a cross-harbour bridge? "First of all, a tunnel would be completely weather-proof, and what is more important, immune from typhoons. In the 1937 typhoon maximum winds were reported; the 107 mph were reported; the bridge would be blown away. There is no guarantee that higher winds will not be experienced in future.

"Sections of the tunnel are built on shore, either in steel or reinforced concrete, the ends sealed with temporary bulkheads making the section air-tight; the sections are then floated into position and lowered into a trench which has been dredged to accommodate it, with allowance for a safety depth of cover. The sections are then joined, and when the complete tunnel is laid and joined with all the joints watertight, the water is pumped out and the internal work completed."

THE APPROACHES

How would you design the approaches to the tunnel?

From the conditions outside. Both sodium and fluorescent forms of lighting have been installed in such tunnels. What, in your opinion, would be the capacity of a harbour tunnel? "The total length of such a tunnel would be about 7,200 feet—over a mile, so that very few pedestrians would use it. It would be practical to have electric trolley buses running through it, in addition to other vehicles. This would provide a regular collection of tolls which would be paid by the transport companies.



What a Hongkong harbour tunnel would look like under the scheme revealed by an engineering expert today.

"This would make the design of a bridge very difficult. Secondly, a bridge would be expensive to maintain. Continual scraping, re-painting and repairs would be a never-ending source of expense. Here, of course, it may be said that in the case of a tunnel, there is the expense of lighting (day and night) and ventilation. However, lighting is also necessary on a bridge at night.

"I think it might safely be said that the cost of maintenance would be much lower in the case of a submarine tunnel. Then, a bridge would, to some extent, interfere with shipping. There is always the serious risk of ships colliding with the piers of the structure, especially during typhoons.

"I can think of only one point in favour of a bridge—it will not need a ventilation system."

It has been claimed that the construction of a bridge would cost less than that of a tunnel, what would you say to that? "\$108 MILLION."

"No one can say how much a tunnel or bridge would cost, until every factor has been investigated and the structure designed; but the Americans have built many tunnels, the first one in 1905, and the average cost is about US\$2,500 per lineal foot.

"If a tunnel could be built in Hongkong on that estimate it would cost HK\$108 million—or say roughly, \$100 to \$120 million. A sum that is about the same as the estimate for a bridge."

Assuming a harbour tunnel was built, what would be the best method of construction? "In my opinion, the 'open cut' method, or 'cut-and-cover' method, would be preferable. This may be described as follows:

"The Hongkong entrance would be best situated at the reclaimed area near Ice House Street, while the ideal place for a Kowloon approach, I think, would be at the piece of vacant ground on Salisbury Road, next to the Peninsula Hotel. This is, of course, subject to survey. The sections of the tunnel at each side of the harbour would cross the shores at some depth. To connect them with the street level, a considerable length of gradual rise would be needed. This would not necessarily be straight, it may be curved into a helical shape, such as used in multi-storied garages in the USA, and Europe. Such a 'spiral ramp' could be situated close to the shore, and would occupy very little of the expensive waterfront."

VENTILATION

You said that the most expensive item for the upkeep of a tunnel would be the ventilation system. Can you describe such a system? "Tunnels such as these normally require special ventilation. This is done by installing airducts and pumping fresh air into the tunnel from the ends with large fans. The air is often assisted by having other airducts connected to the foot air from the tunnel."

"Motor vehicles, using the tunnel, would produce both carbon oxide and smoke which, plus the high humidity, would make an unpleasant atmosphere. This is cleared by forced ventilation, the air usually being taken in at the top of towers at each terminus."

And heating? "The interior of a tunnel must be kept at a temperature of about 55° F. The heating is done by gas stoves at each end of the tunnel, and by a central heating system."

"I estimate that each lane would be able to pass some 1,000 vehicles per hour."

MAKING IT PAY

Do you think a tunnel can be made to pay for itself? "Yes. It would be necessary, of course, to charge a toll for some years. If this is kept at the same rates as are now being paid for transportation by ferry, my opinion is that the cost would be recovered within a matter of ten to fifteen years."

"It has been found through experience, that improvement in facilities leads quickly to an increased use so that the revenue is likely to be greater than estimated."

Where would the finances for such a project come from? "Being a public service, the construction and operation of a tunnel should be undertaken by Government, of course. One suggestion is by a public trust, such as the London Passenger Transport Board, with a charter from Government."

Finance would be provided by a loan, the existing companies being invited to become shareholders, so that their resources and personnel could be absorbed in the Board.

Sir Patrick Abercrombie in his town-planning report of 1949 proposed a cross-harbour tunnel, equipped with trains, with the possibility of a direct track from the New Territories. What is your opinion on this?

"Finally, should it be decided to run trains across the harbour, they must be electrified. I do not think, however, that the demand is sufficient to justify such a step—the farm and fishing produce coming from the New Territories is partly transported on the Mainland. However, it places, such as the Shatin Valley, are opened up for (Cont. on next page, Col. 2.)

Caning Of
Soldiers

London, Feb. 10. Colonel Marcus Lipton (Labour) asked in the House of Commons today how many British troops in Hongkong and Singapore had during 1953 and 1954 been sentenced to flogging as well as imprisonment.

Mr Alan Lennox Boyd, Colonial Secretary, replied: "In Hongkong six British servicemen received sentences of caning in addition to imprisonment during 1953-54. In two cases the sentences of imprisonment were quashed on appeal."

"In Singapore there were two cases." —Reuter.

Close Vote
On Capital
Punishment

London, Feb. 10. The House of Commons tonight rejected, by the close margin of 245 votes to 214, a motion to abolish the death penalty for a five-year experimental period.

The Conservative government had asked for the motion to be thrown out, but at least 10 Conservatives voted with the majority of the Labour Opposition against capital punishment.

The vote was, therefore, regarded as a moral victory for the "abolitionists". The profound impression was made in the House of Commons by Mr Chuter Ede, MP, a former Labour Secretary of State for Home Affairs, had to decide whether or not to reserve a number of murderers who had been found guilty.

THE EVANS CASE. Referring to the case of a man named Evans hanged in 1950 for the murder of his wife, Mr Ede said subsequent facts showed "a mistake was possible."

Evans was convicted on the evidence of a certain John Christie, who was also hanged later. Christie was arrested for strangling six women, two of them before the Evans case.

Mr Ede said, "If those facts had been known to the jury at the time they might perhaps have found Evans guilty of murder in conjunction with Christie. I doubt if they could have found Evans guilty of murder in any other circumstances."

"I was Home Secretary and wrote on the Evans papers, the law must take its course. I think the Evans case shows in spite of what has been done since that a mistake was possible." —France-Press.

Smoke &
Flames
Envelop
Tachens

Keelung, Feb. 10. Communist troops, waiting on the Chinese mainland and nearby islands to take over the almost deserted Tachen group, tonight watched flames lighting the sky as the departing Nationalists put a torch to their emplacements.

The Nationalist scorched earth policy followed the evacuation of civilians and most of the Tachens' garrison, with their guns and other movable equipment.

The troops are now speeding towards this already crowded port for posting to other Nationalist islands.

Guerrillas are expected to be left behind on the Tachens to harass the Communists when the evacuation is finally completed—probably within 24 hours. General Liu Lien-chi, the Tachens commander, is expected to be last man out.

The Nationalist Army Chief of Staff, General Li Sun-jen, flew to the Tachens yesterday to make sure that General Chiang Kai-shek's "scorched earth" policy was being carried out. He found clouds of black smoke drifting up as demolition men blew up buildings.

Three American transports, full of Nationalist soldiers, are expected to reach here at first light tomorrow. More than 4,400 troops and civilians arrived yesterday.

Nationalist officers said tonight the whole operation is expected to be completed within two days. —Reuter.

Horror-Comics
Legislation

London, Feb. 10. The British Government has decided to introduce legislation to ban the sale of "horror comics" in this country, following a nationwide campaign against them.

It announced in today's parliamentary papers the presentation of a bill—the Children and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Bill—to the House of Commons.

The proposed legislation, expected to be published next week, will be aimed at preventing the dissemination of certain pictorial publications harmful to children and young persons.

Lowering Tariffs

Washington, Feb. 10. The House Ways and Means Committee voted 20 to five today to approve President Eisenhower's proposals for expanding free world trade by lowering US tariffs. —Reuter.

For The Feminine Eye

Ladies, tomorrow's China Mail brings you half an hour of ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL READING! Turn to "Week-end Woman" for reviews of the Spring fashion shows at London and Florence by our experts, Dorothy Barkley and Anne Scott-James.

Dorothy Barkley brings you the highlights from the collections of London's Top Twelve, while Anne Scott-James skims the cream from the Italian Haute Couture for new suggestions for your dressing... for every occasion.

In tomorrow's feature-packed Saturday Mail, there is also another exciting chapter of Roti Mager's story "Blug Was My Armour", the story of how two German POWs fooled the British in a daring escape bid from a camp in India.

William Hickey brings you a first-hand report of the wedding of ballerina, Margot Fonteyn and Dr Roberto Arias in Paris.

R.A.F. men go ghost-hunting WITH RADAR! They begin an exciting search for the "White Lady" of the Ferry Boat Inn, Holwell.

Don Juan, the fabulous lover of 17th Century Spain may become a saint! The Vatican has taken the first steps to inquire into his virtues, says our reporter in Rome.

In addition there are all your regular favourite features—Olive Hesse and Louie Mervin of the week, another chapter of "Hidden Mysteries of the Underworld", a new mystery taken from the MYSTERIOLES, Jane Roberts on current films, the latest local and overseas sports reviews, book reviews, crossword and ALL THE WINNERS AT THE VALLEY—in tomorrow's TWO-PAGE CHINA MAIL.

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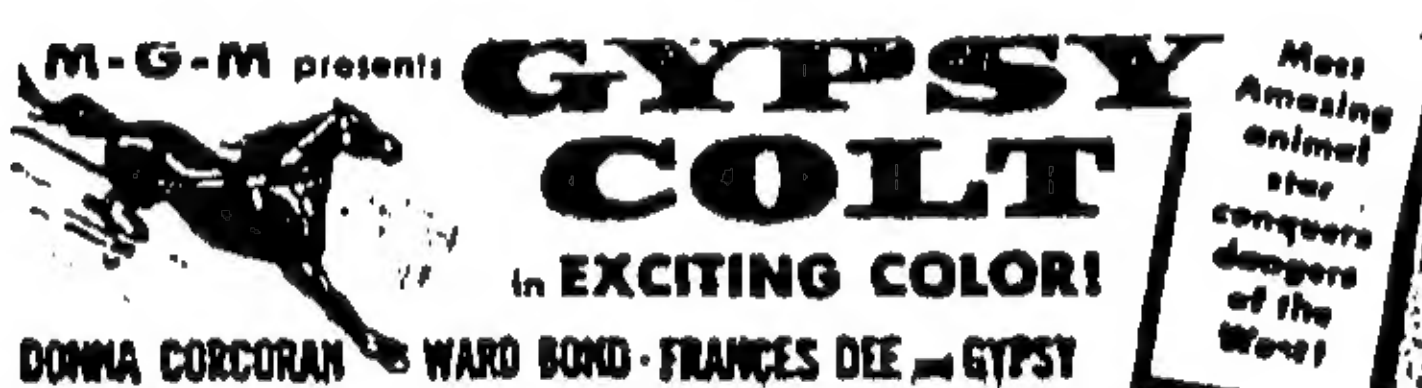
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RATIFICATION FIRST

Any Big Four Talks
Must Be
Held Afterwards
WASHINGTON AGREES
WITH CHURCHILL

By Paul Scott Rankine

Washington, Feb. 10.

The official reaction here to the possibility of a Big Four conference with the participation of the new Soviet regime is about the same as that of the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons today.

The unchanged position of the Eisenhower Administration is still that Big Four conferences cannot have constructive results until completed Western ratification of the Paris Agreements for German rearmament has removed the likelihood that the Soviets would use such a conference to sabotage the ratification.

There was somewhat of a flurry yesterday at the friendly way in which President Eisenhower said that he "would not hesitate" to discuss with his advisers the possibility of renewing a 1946 invitation to the new Soviet Minister of Defence, Marshal Georgi Zhukov, to visit the United States.

NOT RIPE

But everyone seemed agreed today that nothing was likely to come of this in the present state of Soviet-United States relations. If for no other reason than because the Marshal himself said that the present time was not ripe for the fulfillment of his "dream" to visit the United States.

Meanwhile experts on Soviet policy here have now completed their study of the text of a speech made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, agreed that in substance the speech represents no change or "subtle advance" from the position taken by Mr. Molotov at the Big Four Berlin conference a year ago.

They have noted, however, that the language of the speech makes it one of the most tough and vituperative delivered by Mr. Molotov in recent years, both in his attacks upon United States policy in general and upon Sir Winston Churchill in particular.

Some officials said that there had been indications for some time that Mr. Molotov had been chafing at the "soft" line towards the West frequently taken by the ousted Premier, Mr. Malenkov, particularly in his informal "part contacts" with representatives of the West. They therefore interpreted his speech as an indication that the wraps had now been taken off Mr. Molotov and that he was finding great pleasure in reverting to his old belligerent approach with the added satisfaction of knowing that such a tough line would be favourably received by the new Soviet regime.

NO CHANGE

Western diplomats here expressed the opinion that Mr. Molotov's speech and the changes in Soviet leadership would not for the present result in any change in Western diplomatic moves, designed to build up the strength and unity of the free world whilst neglecting no reasonable opportunity to restore peace and security in such areas as the Formosa Strait.

It was pointed out that the Soviets had been following an increasingly tough line in their relations with the West in recent months. There was, therefore, no reason to think that anything which was being attempted diplomatically before the Soviet shakeup could not be usefully attempted after it.

LONDON VIEWS

In London, Soviet policy experts, who have carefully analysed Mr. Molotov's address to the Supreme Soviet, said today it had all the "toughness and rigidity" of Stalinist foreign policy statements.

Conspicuous by its absence was any reference by the Soviet Foreign Minister to his own recent visit to Russia in connection with the elections to unite the country.

This is the crux of the German problem. Mr. Molotov's statement last month suggesting he might meet the Western Powers on the issue of German rearmament was regarded as a breakthrough. It was, however, a breakthrough in Western Europe about a possible major Soviet concession. For this reason and because of the prejudicial effect on the ratification of the Paris Agreements in Western Europe, it has been expected that the time was ripe for a breakthrough.

The Soviet Foreign Minister's suggestion that the evacuation of troops from Austria need not await the conclusion of a German peace treaty contained no real advance on his position at the Berlin conference a year ago, it is pointed out.

In his original proposal to the Berlin conference Mr. Molotov had said that after the conclusion of an Austrian state treaty the Four Powers should postpone the withdrawal of their troops until they had made peace with Germany. He subsequently amended this by proposing that the four powers should decide by the end of 1955 when they would evacuate.

SOVIET DEMANDS

In his speech to the Supreme Soviet on Tuesday, Mr. Molotov said that an Austrian solution could not be considered independently of the German problem, "especially considering existing plans for the reunification of Western Germany, which adds to the danger of an 'Austrian' with Austria."

This could only mean the abandonment of the Paris Agreements by the Western Powers, who have already told Moscow that they would not even reopen negotiations with Russia on European questions until after the Paris peace is in force.

Officials here say that the conclusion of a German peace treaty would, in any case, be the last step in any agreed East-West programme for solving the German problem. Reunification through "all-German elections" would have to come first, a prospect not advanced in the slightest in Molotov's speech, they said.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 10.
The Queen will on October 21 unveil a national memorial statue in London of her father, King George VI. The statue, in bronze, will be erected in Carlton Gardens, close to Buckingham Palace, and near the official home of Sir Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary.—China Mail Special.AXE-KILLER STRIKES
AT FULL MOONDurban, Feb. 10.
At the time of the full moon, a maniacal African axe-killer has struck again in Zululand.

THE discovery of the bodies of two African women, a mother and daughter, with severe head injuries has brought the number of his known victims to 14. There may be well more cases that have not yet been discovered.

MOST of his victims are young Zulu women, boys and even babes in arms. For 14 months, he has been terrorizing Southern Zululand. In spite of an accurate description, the offer of a reward of £50, and intensive action by



Senior Under Officer R. J. Leonard shown receiving the Queen's Medal from Admiral Earl Mountbatten at the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.—Central Press Photo.

Radioactive Powder
Smuggled Into
Canada By Soldier

Ottawa, Feb. 10.

A Federal Department of Transport plane with troop escort was due here today to pick up a two-ounce vial of radioactive powder which a former soldier said he smuggled into Canada.

The vial, turned over to the provincial police by Angus MacDonald three weeks ago, was being held by Dr. W. A. Hargran, at Port Arthur.

Dr. Hargran said he had not seen the contents of the vial, which MacDonald said he had brought from Germany in the magazine of his rifle. But he said it might contain uranium, radium or some other radioactive material.

WOULD BE CONTAMINATED
"Anyone coming in contact with the uranium during its active period (up to 15 years) would be contaminated," he said.

Dr. Hargran said he was "just holding it" until the plane arrived to bring the substance to Ottawa for testing, probably at the laboratories of the National Research Council. Meanwhile, it was reported unofficially that MacDonald, who turned the vial over to the police at Beardmore, 120 miles northeast of Port Arthur, was being held in protective custody.

MacDonald, a former Provost Marshal, said he hooked up with the Dutch underground after the battle of

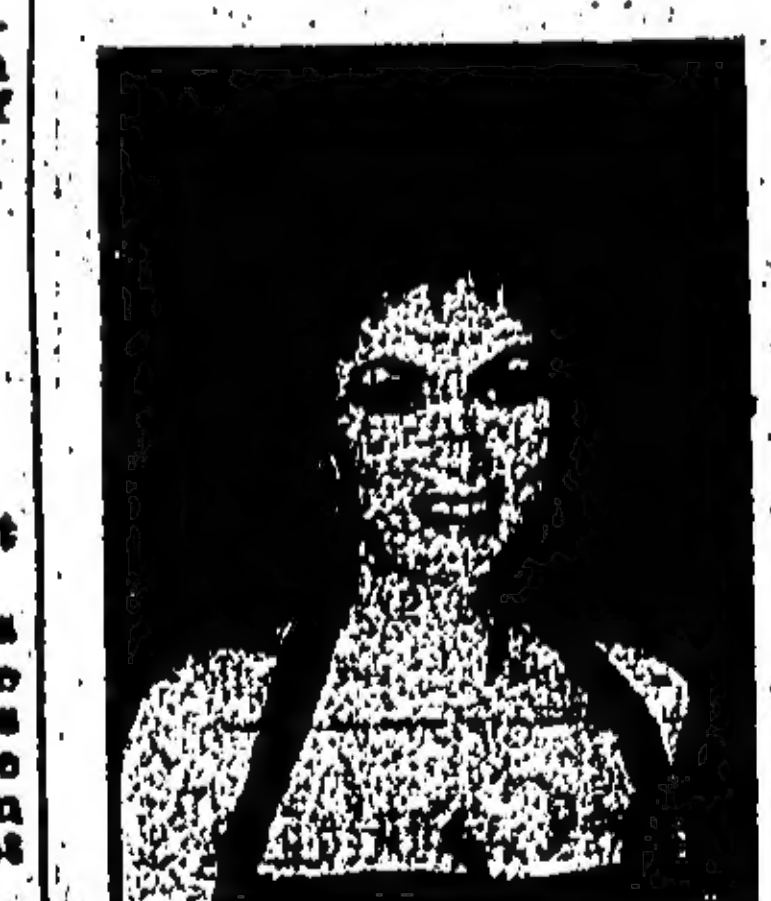
Arnhem and one member took him to a secret laboratory where German scientists were "trying to produce the atomic bomb from heavy water."

He said he took it from a safe where it was lying in a lead box marked with an "R." "This suggested to me that it might be radium, but I didn't know," he said. "I kept it with me all the time and managed to get it out of sight any time they pulled it inspection on us which they did quite often."

GOT HEADACHE

That was in 1944. He said he tested the powder with a Geiger counter only recently and then took it to the police.

"I was afraid of the stuff," he said. "Once I removed the cork and got a terrific headache."—United Press.

'Lollo' To Pose
For Artists

GINA - LOLLOBRIGIDA

Rome, Feb. 10.
Gina Lollobrigida — world-famed Italian screen actress — is to pose as a model next week in Milan for 23 Italian artists. The artists will paint "Lollo" as they see her—in styles ranging from the "surrealist" to the "realist" and "abstract"—at communal "sittings" starting from Sunday.—France-Press.

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ALL QUIET IN MOSCOW

No Further Major Sensations Expected In Next Few Days

By Don Dallas

London, Feb. 10.

Russia appeared today to be entering a period of relative calm after the administrative shakeup which has given the Soviet Union a new Premier and Defence Minister and has sent Mr Georgi M. Malenkov packing off to direct the development of electric power stations.

With the ending of the Supreme Soviet session yesterday, no new major sensation from Russia is expected—at least not within the next few days.

A third stage in Russia's Post-Stalin Government has opened with the passing of the Malenkov era.

But it is not exactly a "Khrushchev era." This is the period of the army—Party coalition, with the Red Army holding the balance of power and playing a more important role in Soviet affairs than hitherto.

SUDDEN SURPRISES True the Kremlin can always throw sudden surprises but expert observers of the Soviet scene here discount any likelihood of a whole string of decrees by Party boss Nikita Khrushchev, reorganizing this and that within the immediate future.

It is clear now that the policy battle on the question of home front priorities was fought and

decided well before the Supreme Soviet session.

That session merely endorsed decisions already taken and confirmed by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party held a few days before.

The world is asking why Mr Malenkov has not been purged or denounced as a traitor.

The answer appears to be that matters have not gone so badly on the Russian home front that a spectacular purge or sensational treason trial is considered necessary.

Laurenti Beria was executed after a secret trial. But Beria, according to Soviet and other more independent sources apparently, genuinely plotted to seize actual power.

In any case he and his secret police army were a genuine danger to Mr Malenkov, Khrushchev and their colleagues.

Mr Malenkov had no organisation behind him. Once Stalin died he had to give up his control of the Party machine.

And the fact that Malenkov is not purged is a further indication that this is neither a period of Khrushchev dictatorship nor of extremely acute crisis.—*Reuter*.

Malenkov Cartoon

Not Approved

Vienna, Feb. 10.

Soviet authorities in the Soviet zone of Austria and Vienna confiscated today's edition of the Socialist newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung which carried a cartoon of the Soviet ex-Premier Georgi Malenkov.

The cartoon showed him reading a copy of Pravda, journal of the Soviet Communist Party, and saying to his secretary: "Cancel our Pravda subscription and buy the Arbeiter Zeitung from now on. I want to get to know in time what happens to me next."

This alluded to two Arbeiter Zeitung reports in the past four weeks on disputes between Mr Malenkov and Mr Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party Secretary. Those two editions were confiscated for "spreading unfounded rumours."

No reason was given by the Soviet authorities for today's confiscation.—*Reuter*.

TACTICAL H-WEAPONS IN 5 YEARS

Washington, Feb. 10.

The United States will be ready to use "H-weapons" on the battlefield in about five years' time, Gen. James Gavin, Chief of Operations of the US Forces, said in a Press conference here today.

He said thermo-nuclear, or "H" weapons would be ready for use between 1960 and 1970. He warned journalists of the utter folly of supposing that the Soviet armies were any less well-equipped than American forces.

He added that a soldier would have a reasonable chance of surviving "H" warfare.

Gen. Gavin said in order to be prepared for any eventuality, US chiefs-of-staff had to face up to the possibility of a war with "standard" atomic weapons.

They had also to study the adaptation of land forces to a thermo-nuclear, or "H" war, and had to consider likewise a war in which the new weapons were merely held in reserve. Gen. Gavin's remarks were touched off by a journalist's request for his opinion on the speech made by Soviet Gen. Ilyan Konev about Russia's armed strength last Wednesday.—*France-Press*.

AIR CRASH INQUIRY

London, Feb. 10.

A public inquiry is to be held into the Stratocruiser crash at Prestwick, Scotland, on Christmas morning when 28 people were killed.—*China Mail Special*.

Paris, Feb. 10.

The Tunisian Foreign Minister, Tahar Ben Ammar, left here today to wait in Tunis until a new French Cabinet can be formed to continue Franco-Tunisian negotiations on self-government for the North African protectorate.

He said the Tunisian Government was waiting for the fall of the Malenkov era, a government which had maintained a "policy of understanding and realism" towards the "problem" of Tunisia's independence.—*Reuter*.

Strange Jap Ceremony



Chanting "Doya Doya" labourers get themselves worked up on the steps of the shrine for the start of the arrow throwing during the strange ceremony known as "Doya Doya Matsuri" which is held every year towards the end of January at the Shiten-no-Ji Shrine—wearing very little clothing—to gather blunt wooden arrows which are hurled into their midst. Before the "show" starts they usually drink a lot of Sake, Japanese rice wine, and get themselves very drunk. Spectators throw water on them and they throw water on each other in a mad scramble. The ceremony dates back to the Heian Era over 600 years ago.—*Express Photo*.

CAIRO CAMPAIGN AGAINST SYRIAN PREMIER

Cairo, Feb. 10.

The Egyptian radio campaign against the Arab nations that refused to condemn the Turco-Iraqi pact had its first effect in Syria today when Premier Dr Faes el Khoury was unable to form a new Government to replace the one that broke up shortly after the Cairo conference.

Both Dr Khoury and his Foreign Minister, Mr Faidhi el Atassi came under sharp radio and Press criticism in Damascus on charges of failing to adhere at the Cairo conference to previous policy of Syria.

Mr Atassi was facing Parliamentary attempts to try him before the Supreme Court on charges of violating constitutional practices.

NO VIOLATION Mr Atassi issued a formal statement declaring that the Turco-Iraqi pact did not violate the provisions of the Arab League or the League's collective security pact.

He reiterated the Baghdad argument that the pact was designed to meet Iraq's special strategic circumstances and added that Iraq had the sovereign right to conclude an agreement with Ankara.

He pointed out that his role in the Cairo conference was to mediate between Cairo and Baghdad to safeguard Arab unity.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies ruled that Mr Atassi's neutralist stand at the Cairo conference violated the Government's pledge to Parliament that it would oppose any Arab tie-up with East or West.

It was on this pledge that the Deputies gave the Dr Khoury Cabinet a vote of confidence last year.

Dr Khoury's failure to form a new Government goes back

How To Become A Millionaire

Paris, Feb. 10.

A very dignified gentleman was caught red-handed in New York, trying to introduce a five-cent Mexican coin into a subway turnstile slot, instead of an American 10-cent coin piece.

Brought before the authorities, the man told them his identity. He was a millionaire. South American planter, Ramon Gomez, whose fortune is estimated at several million dollars.

The authorities were curious to know for what purpose he had resorted to such mean tricks. "Why," he said, "a small gain here, a small gain there... in the long run it turns into millions."—*France-Press*.

Cast Not Pearls Before Swine

Rome, Feb. 10.

A farmer's son in southern Italy near Reggio Calabria surely never heard of the Biblical injunction "Cast not pearls before the swine."

Lifting from a drawer a small bag containing the family jewellery worth several thousand dollars, the boy let it fall into a swine trough where, before he could move a muscle, it was gobbled by a pig.

This particular pig has been isolated for the time being and the chances are that it will never reach the market at all.—*France-Press*.

Material Witness In Rape Case Gaoled

New York, Feb. 10.

A clothing salesman with a scratched and bruised face was gaoled today as a material witness in the savage rape-slaying of a New York University coed.

Angelo (Mike) Morelli, 27, was ordered held on \$10,000 bond after the police questioned him for almost 30 hours about Arlene Yarrow's death. The student was found strangled, raped and mutilated last Sunday in the shabby apartment of a girl friend.

The Assistant District Attorney, Alexander Herms, said that Morelli, who has admitted that he knew the friend, Herta Payson, "has vital information" concerning Miss Yarrow's death.

He said the stocky salesman was a "necessary and important witness in the investigation."

POLICE RECORD

Morelli, who has a police record including two previous charges, was arrested yesterday on a tip that he had seen Yarrow's car on the night of the murder. He was taken to the police station and held on a \$10,000 bond.

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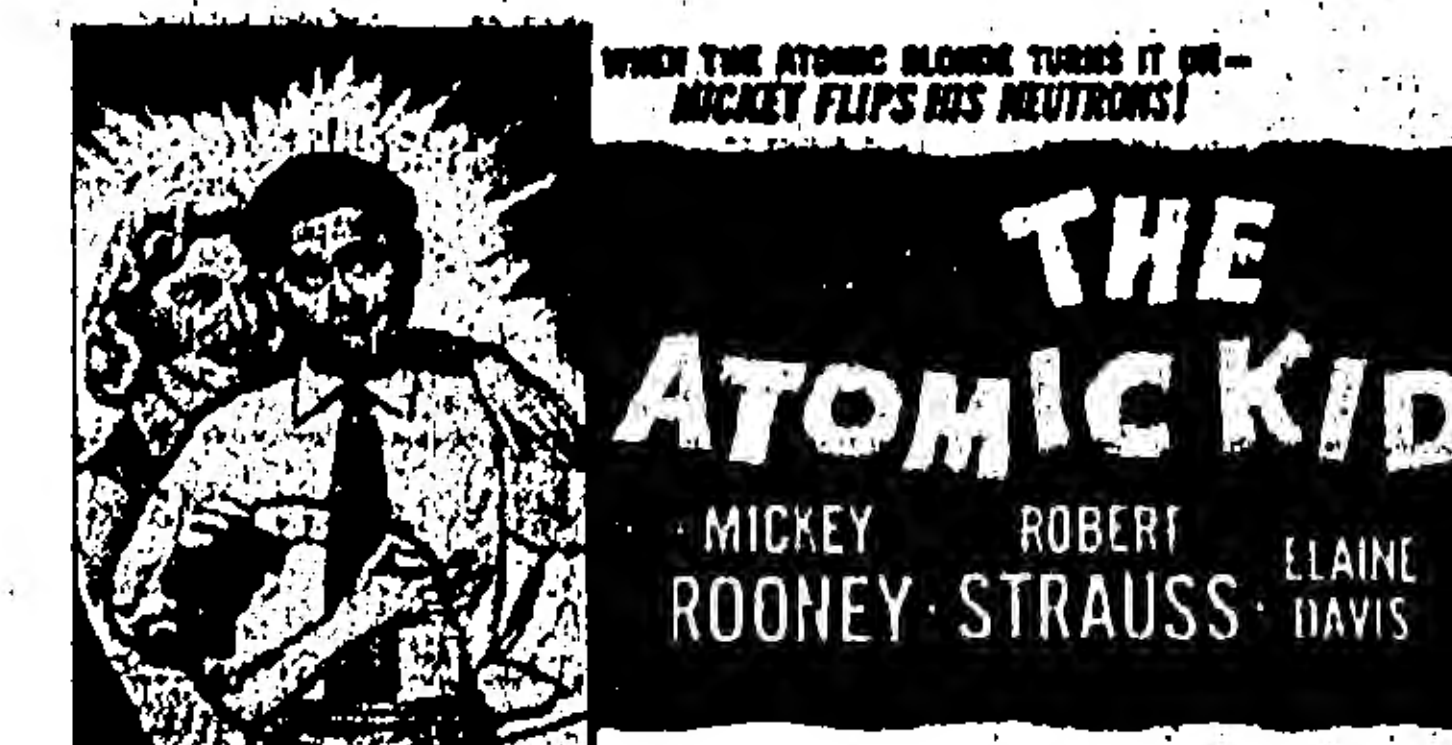
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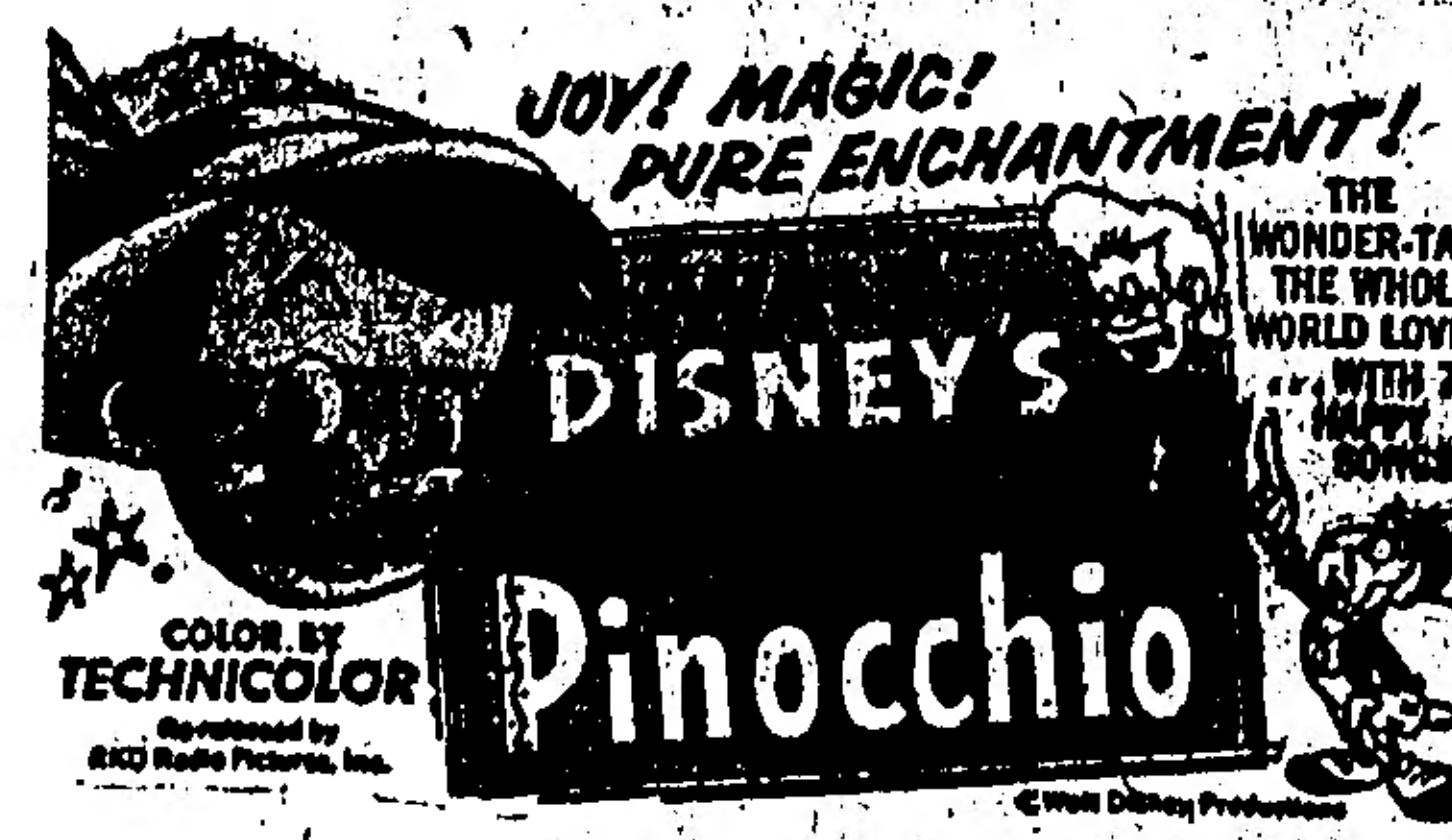
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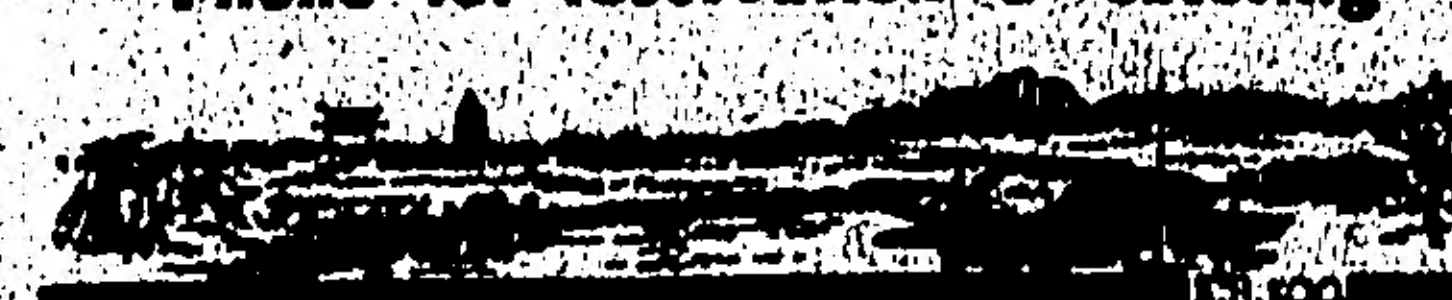
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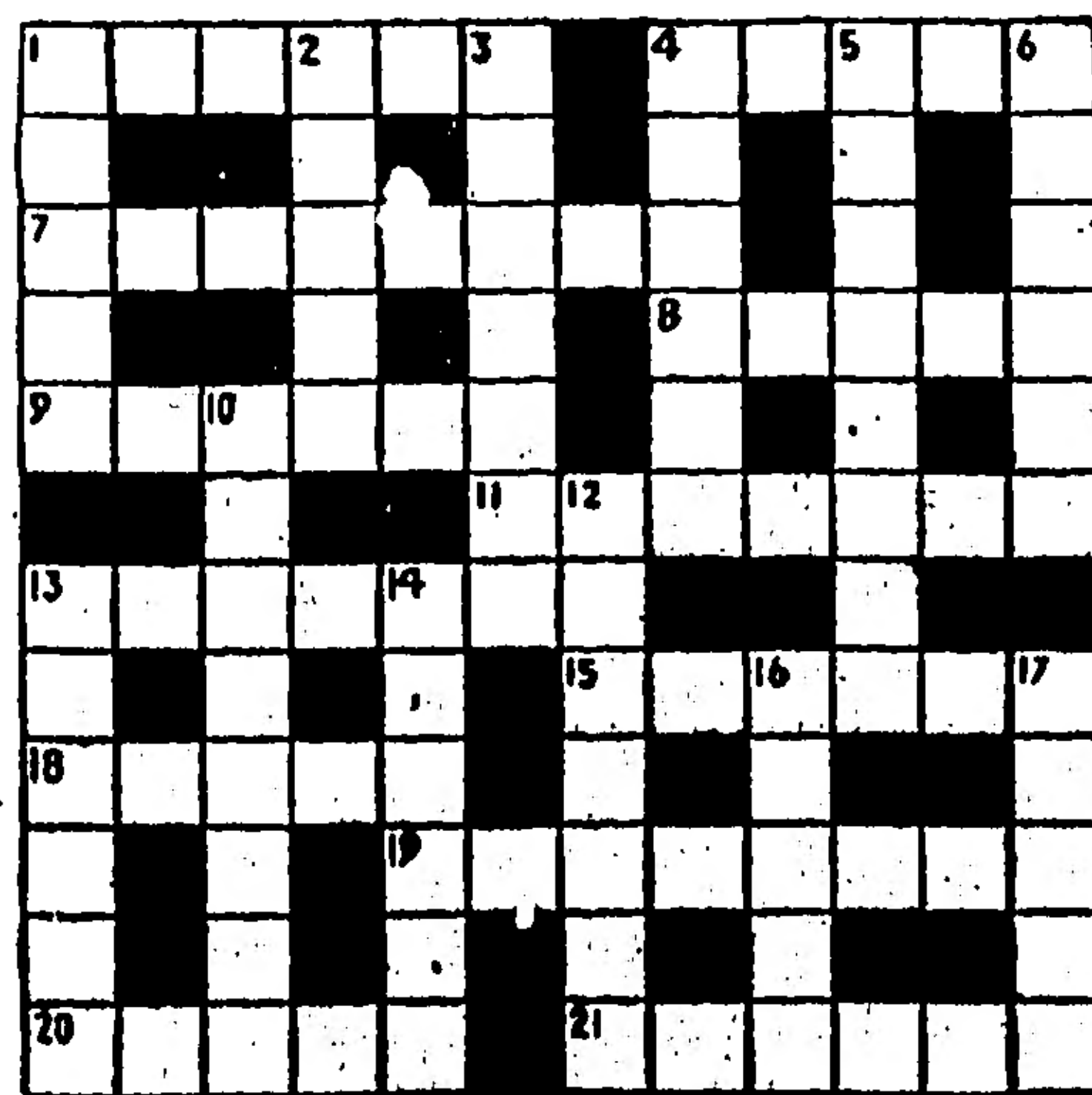
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- ACROSS**
- 1 Defeats (colloq.) (6)
 - 4 Hazards (5)
 - 7 Royal (4) (8)
 - 8 Clutch (5)
 - 9 Rise (5)
 - 11 Precious stone (7)
 - 13 Get ready (7)
 - 15 Magnificent (6)
 - 16 Teacher (5)
 - 18 Studied closely (8)
 - 20 Covered (5)
 - 21 Last (5)
- DOWN**
- 1 Minor actor (6)
 - 2 Coal worker (5)
 - 3 Protection (7)
 - 4 Save (6)
 - 5 Divide (6)
 - 6 Dense (6)
 - 10 Salutation (8)
 - 12 Communication (7)
 - 14 GUN talk (6)
 - 15 Soap (5)
 - 17 Brooped (6)
 - 19 Shift (5)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Miss, 4 Peacock, 8 Oral, 9 Opal, 10 Rustler, 11 Apple, 12 Disc, 14 Desert, 17 Armed, 19 Wages, 21 Natives, 22 Meat, 23 Vase, 24 Limited, 25 Nurse, 26 Road, 31 Kittens, 32 Soda, Down: 1 Jarvin, 3 Sledge, 5 Faced, 6 Eluded, 8 Giles, 7 Choir, 13 Dervish, 18 Shrub, 19 Bee, 20 Nurse, 26 Gown, 27 Anarchy, 28 Barrow, 29 Alibi, 30 Lady, 31 Slave.

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HERE'S A JOB THAT MOUNTBATTEN MIGHT DO WELL

By Ian Colvin

I HAVE advice for Earl Mountbatten, who, in a few weeks' time, becomes First Sea Lord. Before he settles down at his Admiralty desk let him pay a flying visit to see what is going on at Gibraltar, and then go to Madrid and pay a formal call on General Francisco Franco.

For a situation has arisen about Gibraltar which will demand his closest attention as Head of the Navy.

It is a year since Franco stated his formal claim to Gibraltar and offered to lease it back to us as a base.

He made a protest in London before the Queen visited the Rock on her Empire tour. After that both the British and the Spanish authorities took security measures to prevent an incident during the royal visit.

And out of those measures, which have been only partially lifted, a state of creeping blockade has arisen. Spain withdrew its consulate from Gibraltar in April, before the Queen's visit. As a result the people of Gibraltar must apply to the Spanish Consulate in London for visas to enter Spain.

Ban imposed

BUT because Franco has imposed a ban on other ranks from the garrison visiting Spain both citizens and officers have decided not to visit the mainland either.

On the Spanish labour force, going to and from the dockyard, Franco keeps a watchful eye. And the Spaniards have erected an iron gate at the end of the causeway, depriving the Colony of access to half a mile of no-man's-land.

There is no need for alarm. We are not going to lose Gibraltar to Spain, but we can lose much of its strategic usefulness to us. If we are not friendly with Spain, that fact is clear.

Not happy

IT is clear, too, that at this time we can only achieve friendship with Spain through Franco. Nobody in Whitehall is anxious to break the ice with the Spanish dictator. He has long been the gaudy target for all our political parties.

Sir Anthony Eden shifts the Gibraltar deadlock on to Mr. Aldrich. Lord Boyd, the Colonial Secretary, is not happy with it. The Army would be heartily glad not to meddle with this problem. It is the Royal Navy that is most vitally interested in Gibraltar, and has most to lose there.

What difference would a visit by Mountbatten make?

Let us first recall that a private feud has been carried on by the Foreign Office against Franco for nine years past. Labelling him as an unfriendly upstart, it has carefully isolated him from contact with any British personalities whom he might deem his equals.

Slighted

HIS official contacts have been with a queue of dull and shuffling ambassadors. He has been slighted or ignored.

Imagine, then, the impact on Franco of this gorgeous and gold-braided figure. What could be more stimulating to second thoughts about Gibraltar than an encounter with the powerful admiral who has must given up the top Mediterranean command?

A commander-in-chief who can get six other admirals to row his barge, with a U.S. admiral as stroke oar, is not one whose words would be lightly heeded by the Supreme of Spain.

What else is there about Mountbatten that would help to dazzle Franco? He is a great aristocrat with royal connections. He has a liking for lordly sports such as polo.

He has a sense of splendour and pageantry. He has the grand manner and yet the fluent approach. He is without doubt marvellously at ease when abroad and when dealing with high and rare foreign personages.

For him, as an honoured guest, Franco would hang out

the crimson and gold tapestries of Castile from the balconies and windows of Madrid.

And what a vivid clash of personalities it would be! For skill in fencing, for glib and persuasive charm, for mobility and sheer glitter these two are superbly matched.

Mountbatten himself can have no doubts whatever about Gibraltar. There is nothing that can be given away, and no necessity to talk about that. There is no question of an American-type lease either. What, then, has pushed Franco so far in his undignified policy of asking for the Rock? For the answer to that we must look again to the British Foreign Office.

Guilty partner

AT the end of the war an Anglo-American policy was laid down that Franco Spain should be excluded from the United Nations. And Franco was to be shown, with whatever documents could be found to prove it, as the guilty partner of the Axis Powers.

The documents were not sensational. But Mr. Ernest Bevin had stern views about Franco. His officials in the Foreign Office supported him because they had an artful second thought—an unpopular Spain, with a stigma laid on it, would not dare to clamour for Gibraltar.

America had no such second thoughts in its postwar policy on Spain. And so it was possible for Mr. John Foster

Dulles to make a quite painless reappraisal of his Spanish policy two years ago.

After long negotiations he signed a defence treaty with Franco. Although Spain is still not a member of NATO, the Armada can today take part in the sea-air exercises of the U.S. Fleet.

But obstinately Sir Anthony Eden held to the aloof course that had been set for him by his Socialist forerunners. He did nothing effective to keep Britain and America in step on their Spanish policy.

Today, with American military aid, the Spanish ring of bases round Gibraltar, grows stronger.

On her own

SUCCESSIVE British Ambassadors have come and gone in Madrid. Their private instructions have been unaltered—they are to be in no hurry to improve their standing with the regime.

The resulting omissions, omissions, and pinpricks would fill a catalogue. And what has been the net result? With American finance and German skill, Spain goes ahead on her own. British influence is slighter there today than at any time since we first held Gibraltar.

Ambassadors go out there with salaries of £3,250 and £7,500 in tax free allowances. They find themselves receiving Spanish cheques for broken British windows.

Where British diplomacy fails, the Navy often clears up the mess. So I recommend the adroit Mountbatten for a quiet talk with the world's senior dictator.

"WHITE ISLANDS" IN WAR

By JAMES IRVINE

Frankfurt. When his wife, who was expecting a baby, said she was worried about another war coming.

"I have found the answer," he says now. "If war comes anybody whose name has been listed in advance and who has no war duties can go and live on a white island."

Herr Zimmer admitted there would be plenty of applications—because there are a lot of people afraid of another war. He said his "thousand voluntary helpers" have sent a blue-print of the white island to many governments, and many of them have written back approvingly.

Among them the Irish and the French.

Hans Zimmer thought up his idea of an island away from war.

SEFTON DELMER'S PACIFIC NEWSMAP

Chiang's Ambitions Being Curbed

MY congratulations to President Eisenhower for his firmness over the Formosa crisis and to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers for their courage in putting Formosa at the top of their agenda.

Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Britain—all have a vital interest in the security of the Pacific. They do not wish to see that security threatened by any more of the Pacific passing under the Iron Curtain.

Don't doubt that if the Americans were to withdraw their protection and permit Formosa to pass under Communist control it would constitute a most deadly blow to the safety of the whole Pacific area right down to Australia and New Zealand.

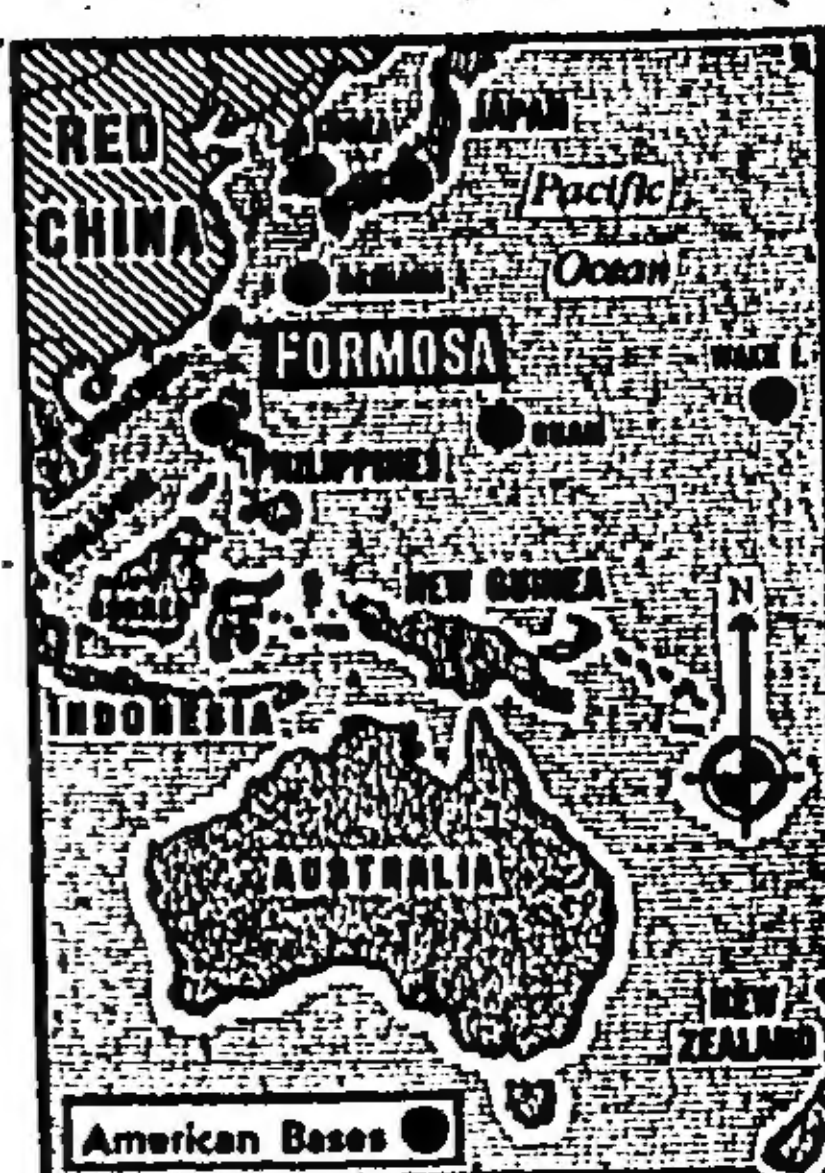
I REMEMBER

—way back in 1948

FORMOSA in Communist hands as a base for Chinese and Soviet forces would pierce through that American protective belt of bases stretching from the north of Japan right down through Okinawa and the Philippines.

As long ago as November 1948 I was delighted to find the Americans were quite clear in their minds about this.

General Douglas MacArthur told me the United States could never afford to let the island



fall into the hands of the Communists.

"It is not that we need Formosa as a base for ourselves but we simply cannot allow an enemy to hold it," I remember him saying.

"It would be a most dangerous penetration of our whole defence system in the Pacific and undo the achievements of the war."

At the time that was a most important piece of information for me. Up to then I was not at all sure that it would be the American view.

I had just flown back to Tokyo after watching the American advisory mission, that trained Chiang Kai-shek's army, get out of Nanking on the mainland. "This is the end of American help for Chiang," a disgusted American colonel had told me.

"Even if he establishes himself in Formosa we shall never be able to build up for him again the material we are leaving behind here."

And almost all the other American officers I spoke to gave up the Chiang Kai-shek Chinese with the same shrug of frustration.

PIANOS— Instead of guns

I COULD not blame them. Even at the moment of that evacuation, when it was essential that all the military supplies possible should be getting to Formosa, I should be getting the Chinese aircraft carrying out the evacuation were loaded not with guns but with grand pianos.

Is this the U.S. Navy accepting any more grand pianos for transport from the Tachen Islands in the latest Chiang evacuation? I doubt it.

This Chiang retreat under American protection is a significant pointer to the new turn in American China policy.

The Americans, despite the numerical inferiority of their Pacific air force to the Chinese at the moment, could have helped Chiang to hold the islands if they had wanted to.

That Eisenhower has made him give them up means just one thing: that the President has at last put a stopper on Chiang's dangerous and unrealistic dreams of winning back China with an invasion launched from advanced island bases like the Tachens.

A great thing this, if it means, as I believe it does, that the Americans are now determined to curb their trigger-happy allies in Formosa.

Ever since the Korean war first gave Chiang and his Old Guard their chance they have been trying everything to stampede the Americans—and ourselves—into a war with China which would put them back in power.

That period is done with now. If there is to be a quarrel with China, we can be sure it will not be caused by Chiang's attempt of reconquest but by Communist China's threats to our own interests.

And here let me give our watchful policy-makers a further thought. Don't let us concentrate our attention in the Pacific exclusively on Formosa.

DANGER

in Indonesia

FURTHER south there is a strategic island group just as important as Formosa to our safety and that of the Australians.

This group—the former Dutch East Indies, now called Indonesia—is in imminent danger of being taken over by the Communists.

They have already succeeded in penetrating the government, the administration, and the trade unions.

My latest information from Indonesia is that they are at least preparing to hold a general election there.

And in this election, as is the custom in corrupt and chaoticly run oriental States of this kind, the election machine has been carefully rigged.

Yes, it may be more difficult to check the penetration of Indonesia by the Communists than to save Formosa from Peking. One more problem for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to contemplate. And one well worthy of President Eisenhower's thought as well.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Now isn't that nice? It's 'Desert Island Discs'!"

TAIKOO
SUGAR
HALF CUBES
GRANULATED
ICING
CASTER



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

New Construction Projects
To Alleviate
Seasonal Lay-Offs

Ottawa, Feb. 10.

New construction which may total over \$100,000,000 (about \$33,400,000) in the next few years and changes in the Unemployment Insurance Act to permit the payment of increased supplementary benefits over a longer period are two of the ways in which the Canadian Government proposes to alleviate regional and seasonal unemployment.

When Parliament met early in January, it did so against a background of cautious forecasts of a continuation of increasing prosperity in 1955.

The year 1954 was the second most prosperous in Canada's history, although, as the New Year opened, there were some weak spots in the nation's economy which called for attention.

London Gold
Price Rise

London, Feb. 10.
The price of gold today rose one penny to another new high of 251 shillings 11 pence.—United Press.

SINGER CO.
SEEKING
DAMAGES

New York, Feb. 10.
The Singer Manufacturing Co. disclosed today that it has filed suits seeking damages and injunctions against Japanese-made sewing machines sold in the United States alleging infringement of a Singer-owned patent on a thread tension device.

The suits seek not only to restrain both the use of this device and the sale of machines in which it is employed, but monetary damages as well.

The first suit has been filed today in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York against Brother International Corporation and Brother Sewing Machine Company Inc., both of New York City.

The other suit has been filed in the Federal District of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania against Brother Sewing Machine Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Both suits involve a thread tension device which Singer claims is infringed by these companies, who sell sewing machines made in Japan in the United States.

The Singer Company said it is now considering taking action against other importers and dealers who sell machines which it claims infringe the patent involved in the two suits filed today.—United Press.

Reciprocal Trade
Act Extension

Washington, Feb. 10.
The House Ways and Means Committee today voted approval of a three-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, with no major concessions made to opponents of the Bill.—United Press.

US Man-Made Fibre
Production Down

New York, Feb. 10.
Total man-made fibre production in the United States during 1954 declined 4½ per cent to 1,431,800,000 pounds, according to Textile Organon, Statistical Bulletin of the Textile Economic Bureau, Inc.

Production of acetate filament amounted to 1,085,700,000 pounds, down 9½ per cent from 1953, while non-cellulosic fibre output rose 14½ per cent to 346,100,000 pounds.

Organon pointed out, however, that world production of rayon and acetate filament jumped 4½ per cent in 1954, increased 8½ per cent to a record 4,380,000 pounds. Output of staple was up 15 per cent while yarn production declined 4½ per cent.

Organon also noted that shipments generally kept pace with

There were for example 214,000 persons, representing 3.1 per cent of the labour force unemployed and seeking employment compared with 151,000 or 2.4 per cent of the labour force, in the previous year.

More Canadians, however, were gainfully employed as 1955 opened than at the beginning of 1954, although not as many in proportion to population and the size of the labour force.

FARM INCOMES

In Canada, 1954 saw a drastic reduction of farm incomes owing to a combination of poor wheat crop and reduced export sales. This factor, more than any other, accounted for a reduction in the gross national product of roughly two per cent, whereas from 1949 to 1953 total production had increased each year by about five per cent, giving this country an unparalleled period of prosperity.

There was also a marked decline in foreign trade in 1954, with exports and imports 10 per cent less for the first three quarters of the year.

Internationally Canada faced intensified competition in manufactured goods, especially textiles, electric appliances and many types of electrical and industrial equipment.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

At home, special difficulties faced the farm implement and motorcar manufacturers.

Falling farm incomes, coming on top of high implement purchases up to 1953, accounted for the dormant while record buying of motorcars in 1953, making for saturation of the market.

NY Stocks
Jump

New York, Feb. 10.
The stock market rose again to another all time record today. The advance was general with many individual stocks displaying exceptional strength.

On Tuesday the stock market receded under the impact of the changes in the Soviet Government. But the next day a sharp recovery drive started and has continued strongly.

In Toronto the Canadian stock market had its sharpest climb in more than four months.—Reuter.

Private Atomic
Power Company

Washington, Feb. 10.
New York City's giant utility firm, Consolidated Edison, announced today that it expects to apply for a licence to build and operate an atomic power plant without Government financial help.

Mr. E. B. Searing, President of Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., told the Congress Atomic Energy Committee the company has "every expectation" of applying for a licence "in the very near future."

Later Mr. Searing told newsmen that the company plans to build its atomic plant about five miles south of Peekskill, New York. He said it will be at least a year before construction starts.—United Press.

World Cotton
Markets

New York, Feb. 10.
Cotton futures today opened slightly higher and maintained the advance for the rest of the session.

Abated hedge selling and general cautiousness among sellers because of foreign political uncertainties, made prices reserved.

Closing on a note of firmness the last finished with net gains of 8 points. Opening prices were up 2 to 3 points. New Orleans closed up 10 to 14 points.

Evening-up in the nearby March delivery proceeded quietly. Outright liquidation there was absorbed by spot interests against sales of new crop months. Commission houses and local interests took the other end of the exchange.

Export sales of raw cotton have been very light because of "serious price competition from other growths" according to the monthly letter of a leading spot firm.

Trading volumes and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
March	46,700	1,100,000
April	40,800	992,200
May	21,700	522,200
June	11,200	223,900
July	4,800	136,600
August	3,400	79,100
September	1,300	81,600
October	1,200	1,900
November	120,000	2,000,000
December	1,200	1,900

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today	as follows:
Spot	31.00
March	31.00
April	30.90
May	30.80
June	30.70
July	30.60
August	30.50
September	30.40
October	30.30
November	30.20
December	30.10
January	30.00
February	29.90
March	29.80
April	29.70
May	29.60
June	29.50
July	29.40
August	29.30
September	29.20
October	29.10
November	29.00
December	28.90
January	28.80
February	28.70
March	28.60
April	28.50
May	28.40
June	28.30
July	28.20
August	28.10
September	28.00
October	27.90
November	27.80
December	27.70
January	27.60
February	27.50
March	27.40
April	27.30
May	27.20
June	27.10
July	27.00
August	26.90
September	26.80
October	26.70
November	26.60
December	26.50
January	26.40
February	26.30
March	26.20
April	26.10
May	26.00
June	25.90
July	25.80
August	25.70
September	25.60
October	25.50
November	25.40
December	25.30
January	25.20
February	25.10
March	25.00
April	24.90
May	24.80
June	24.70
July	24.60
August	24.50
September	24.40
October	24.30
November	24.20
December	24.10
January	24.00
February	23.90
March	23.80
April	23.70
May	23.60
June	23.50
July	23.40
August	23.30
September	23.20
October	23.10
November	23.00
December	22.90
January	22.80
February	22.70
March	22.60
April	22.50
May	22.40
June	22.30
July	22.20
August	22.10
September	22.00
October	21.90
November	21.80
December	21.70
January	21.60
February	21.50
March	21.40
April	21.30
May	21.20
June	21.10
July	21.00
August	20.90
September	20.80
October	20.70
November	20.60
December	20.50
January	20.40
February	20.30
March	20.20
April	20.10
May	20.00
June	19.90
July	19.80
August	19.70
September	19.60
October	19.50
November	19.40
December	19.30
January	19.20
February	19.10
March	19.00
April	18.90
May	18.80
June	18.70
July	18.60
August	18.50
September	18.40
October	18.30
November	18.20
December	18.10
January	18.00
February	17.90
March	17.80
April	17.70
May	17.60
June	17.50
July	17.40
August	17.30
September	17.20
October	17.10
November	17.00
December	16.90
January	16.80
February	16.70
March	16.60
April	16.50
May	16.40
June	16.30
July	16.20
August	16.10
September	16.00
October	15.90
November	15.80
December	15.70
January	15.60
February	15.50
March	15.40
April	15.30
May	15.20
June	15.10
July	15.00
August	14.90
September	14.80
October	14.70
November	14.60
December	14.50
January	14.40
February	14.30
March	14.20
April	14.10
May	14.00
June	13.90
July	13.80
August	13.70
September	13.60
October	13.50
November	13.40
December	13.30
January	13.20
February	13.10
March	13.00
April	12.90
May	12.80
June	12.70
July	12.60
August	12.50
September	12.40
October	12.30
November	12.20
December	12.10
January	12.00
February	11.90
March	11.80
April	11.70
May	11.60
June	11.50
July	11.40
August	11.30
September	11.20
October	11.10
November	11.00
December	10.90
January	10.80
February	10.70
March	10.60
April	10.50
May	10.40
June	10.30
July	10.20
August	10.10
September	10.00
October	9.90
November	9.80
December	9.70
January	9.60
February	9.50
March	9.40
April	9.30
May	9.20
June	9.10
July	9.00
August	8.90
September	8.80
October	8.70
November	8.60
December	8.50
January	8.40
February	8.30
March	8.20
April	8.10
May	8.00
June	7.90
July	7.80
August	7.70
September	7.60
October	7.50
November	7.40
December	7.30
January	7.20
February	7.10
March	7.00
April	6.90
May	6.80
June	6.70
July	6.60
August	6.50
September	6.40
October	6.30
November	6.20
December	6.10
January	6.00
February	5.90
March	5.80
April	5.70
May	5.60
June	5.50
July	5.40
August	5.30
September	5.20
October	5.10
November	5.00
December	4.90
January	4.80
February	4.70
March	4.60
April	4.50
May	4.40
June	4.30
July	4.20
August	4.10
September	4.00
October	3.90
November	3.80
December	3.70
January	3.60
February	3.50
March	3.40
April	3.30
May	3.20
June	3.10
July	3.00
August	2.90
September	2.80
October	2.70
November	2.60
December	2.50
January	2.40
February	2.30
March	2.20
April	2.10
May	2.00
June	1.90
July	1.80
August	1.70
September	1.60
October	1.50
November	1.40
December	1.30
January	1.20
February	1.10
March	1.00
April	0.90
May	0.80
June	0.70
July	0.60
August	0.50
September	0.40
October	0.30
November	0.20
December	0.10
January	0.00

NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed today	as follows:
Spot	31.00
March	31.00
April	30.90
May	30.80
June	30.70
July	30.60
August	30.50
September	30.40
October	30.30
November	30.20
December	30.10
January	30.00
February	29.90
March	29.80
April	29.70
May	29.60
June	29.50
July	29.40
August	29.30
September	29.20
October	29.10
November	29.00
December	28.90
January	28.80
February	28.70
March	28.60
April	28.50
May	28.40
June	28.30
July	28.20
August	28.10
September	28.00
October	27.90
November	27.80
December	27.70
January	27.60
February	27.50
March	27.40
April	27.30
May	27.20
June	27.10
July	27.00
August	26.90
September	26.80
October	26.70
November	26.60
December	26.50
January	26.40
February	26.30
March	26.20
April	26.10
May	26.00
June	25.90
July	25.80
August	25.70
September	25.60
October	25.50
November	25.40
December	25.30
January	25.20
February	25.10
March	25.00
April	24.90
May	24.80
June	24.70
July	24.60
August	24.50
September	24.40
October	24.30
November	24.20
December	24.10
January	24.00
February	23.90
March	23.80
April	23.70
May	23.60
June	23.50
July	23.40
August	23.30
September	23.20
October	23.10
November	23.00
December	22.90
January	22.80
February	22.70
March	22.60
April	22.50
May	22.40
June	22.30
July	22.20
August	22.10
September	22.00
October	21.90
November	21.80
December	21.70
January	21.60
February	21.50
March	21.40
April	21.30
May	21.20
June	21.10

